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NEWS 7	FEB 16	INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB Enriched with New Content and Features
NEWS 8	FEB 16	INSPEC Adding Its Own IPC codes and Author's E-mail Addresses
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NEWS 16	APR 07	MEDLINE Coverage Is Extended Back to 1947
NEWS 17	JUN 16	WPI First View (File WPIFV) will no longer be available after July 30, 2010
NEWS 18	JUN 18	DWPI: New coverage - French Granted Patents
NEWS 19	JUN 18	CAS and FIZ Karlsruhe announce plans for a new STN platform
NEWS 20	JUN 18	IPC codes have been added to the INSPEC backfile (1969-2009)
NEWS 21	JUN 21	Removal of Pre-IPC 8 data fields streamline displays in CA/CAplus, CASREACT,and MARPAT
NEWS 22	JUN 21	Access an additional 1.8 million records exclusively enhanced with 1.9 million CAS Registry Numbers -- EMBASE Classic on STN
NEWS 23	JUN 28	Introducing "CAS Chemistry Research Report": 40 Years of Biofuel Research Reveal China Now Atop U.S. in

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                  Patenting and Commercialization of Bioethanol
 NEWS 24  JUN 29  Enhanced Batch Search Options in DGENE, USGENE,
                  and PCTGEN

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:25:36 ON 08 JUL 2010

=> file caplus, agricola
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.88       0.88

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:27:40 ON 08 JUL 2010
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FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 18:27:40 ON 08 JUL 2010

=> s modified (2w) tall (2w) oil/prep
PROXIMITY OPERATION NOT ALLOWED
Certain operators may not be nested in combination with other
operators.  A nested operator is valid only when it occurs at the same
level or above the operator outside the nested phrase as determined by
the following precedence list:

                    1.    Numeric
                    2.    (W), (NOTW), (A), (NOTA)
                    3.    (S), (NOTS)
                    4.    (P), (NOTP)
                    5.    (L), (NOTL)
                    6.    AND, NOT
                    7.    OR

For example, '(MONOCLONAL(W)ANTIBOD?)(L)ANTIGEN?' is valid since (W)
is above (L) on the precedence list.  However,
'((THIN(W)LAYER)(L)PHOSPHOLIPID#)(A)LACTONE#' is not valid since (L)
is below (A) on the precedence list.  The only exception is the 'OR'
operator.  This operator may be used in combination with any other
operator.  For example, '(ATOMIC OR NUCLEAR)(W)REACTOR' is valid.
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=> s (modified (2w) tall (2w) oil)/prep
PROXIMITY OPERATION NOT ALLOWED
Certain operators may not be nested in combination with other
operators.  A nested operator is valid only when it occurs at the same
level or above the operator outside the nested phrase as determined by
the following precedence list:

                    1.    Numeric
                    2.    (W), (NOTW), (A), (NOTA)
                    3.    (S), (NOTS)
                    4.    (P), (NOTP)
                    5.    (L), (NOTL)
                    6.    AND, NOT
                    7.    OR

For example, '(MONOCLONAL(W)ANTIBOD?)(L)ANTIGEN?' is valid since (W)
is above (L) on the precedence list.  However,
'((THIN(W)LAYER)(L)PHOSPHOLIPID#)(A)LACTONE#' is not valid since (L)
is below (A) on the precedence list.  The only exception is the 'OR'
operator.  This operator may be used in combination with any other
operator.  For example, '(ATOMIC OR NUCLEAR)(W)REACTOR' is valid.

=> s modified (2w) tall (2w) oil
L1          195 MODIFIED (2W) TALL (2W) OIL

=> s l1 and (conjugated (2w) linoleic (2w) acid)
L2            3 L1 AND (CONJUGATED (2W) LINOLEIC (2W) ACID)

=> d l2 1-3 ibib abs

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2000:668003  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          133:295809
TITLE:                    Effects of modified tall
                          oil versus a commercial source of
                          conjugated linoleic acid
                          and increasing levels of modified
                          tall oil on growth performance and
                          carcass characteristics of growing-finishing pigs
AUTHOR(S):                O'Quinn, P. R.; Nelssen, J. L.; Goodband, R. D.;
                          Unruh, J. A.; Woodworth, J. C.; Smith, J. S.; Tokach,
                          M. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Department of Animal Sciences and Industry, Kansas
                          State University, Manhattan, 66506, USA
SOURCE:                   Journal of Animal Science (Savoy, Illinois) (2000),
                          78(9), 2359-2368
                          CODEN: JANSAG; ISSN: 0021-8812
PUBLISHER:                American Society of Animal Science
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal
LANGUAGE:                 English
AB   Two expts. were conducted to evaluate the effects of conjugated
     linoleic acid (CLA)-enriched feed additives for swine.
     These additives included a source of CLA that was com. available (CLA-60)
     and modified tall oil (MTO).  Experiment 1 used
     36 barrows (initially 37.6 ± 2.8 kg) to compare the effects of CLA-60
     and MTO on growth performance and carcass characteristics of finishing
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pigs. The corn-soybean meal diets contained .50% soybean oil (control), .50% CLA-60, or .50% MTO. Pigs fed CLA-60 had less (P = .03) ADG from 37.6 to 72.6 kg than the control pigs; otherwise, pigs fed either CLA-60 or MTO had growth performance similar (P > .15) to that of the control pigs. Pigs fed MTO grew faster (P = .03) and consumed more feed (P = .10) over the duration of the experiment (37.6 to 106.4 kg) than pigs fed CLA-60. Dietary treatment did not affect (P > .15) plasma triglycerides or carcass characteristics, but pigs fed either MTO or CLA-60 had greater saturation of fatty acids in the adipose tissue at the 10th rib than pigs fed the control diet. Experiment 2 used 80 barrows (initially 33.4 ± 2.2 kg) to examine the effects of increasing levels of MTO on growth performance and carcass characteristics of finishing pigs. The corn-soybean meal diet contained 1% cornstarch, which was replaced with MTO to give dietary levels of .25, .50, or 1.00% MTO. Dietary treatment did not affect (P > .15) growth performance. Feeding increasing levels of MTO quadratically decreased (P = .02) average backfat thickness and longissimus muscle drip loss (P = .04) and quadratically increased longissimus muscle area (P = .07) and percentage lean (P = .03). Feeding MTO tended to increase belly firmness (P < .10) compared with pigs fed the control diet. These traits appeared to be optimized with .50% MTO. In summary, pigs fed MTO had greater ADG, ADFI, and ending BW than pigs fed CLA-60. Feeding MTO does not appear to affect growth performance but improves carcass lean content and may addnl. improve some aspects of meat quality in growing-finishing pigs.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (38 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:78906 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:107334
TITLE: Modified tall oil -supplemented diet for growing-finishing pigs
INVENTOR(S): O'Quinn, Patrick R.; Owen, Kevin Q.; Nelssen, Jim L.; Tokach, Mike; Goodband, Robert D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kansas State University Research Foundation, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6020377	A	20000201	US 1998-41926	19980313
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-41926	19980313

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
AB Modified tall oil-supplemented pig diet is provided which increases the average daily gain and improves the carcass characteristics of pigs. The diets of the invention include 12-50 % total protein (e.g., from corn and soy) and 0.25-0.75 % modified tall oil. In one embodiment, the diet includes a mixture of conjugated linoleic acids having a specific fatty acid profile.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD

(3 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 3 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2010) on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:10022 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND22081516
TITLE: Effects of modified tall oil versus a commercial source of conjugated linoleic acid and increasing levels of modified tall oil on growth performance and carcass characteristics of growing-finishing pigs.
AUTHOR(S): O'Quinn, P.R.; Nelssen, J.L.; Goodband, R.D.; Unruh, J.A.; Woodworth, J.C.; Smith, J.S.; Tokach, M.D.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (49 J82)
SOURCE: Journal of animal science, Sept 2000. Vol. 78, No. 9. p. 2359-2368
Publisher: Savoy, IL : American Society of Animal Science.
CODEN: JANSAG; ISSN: 0021-8812
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: Illinois; United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

AB Two experiments were conducted to evaluate the effects of conjugated linoleic acid (CLA)-enriched feed additives for swine. These additives included a source of CLA that was commercially available (CLA-60) and modified tall oil (MTO). Experiment 1 used 36 barrows (initially 37.6 +/- 2.8 kg) to compare the effects of CLA-60 and MTO on growth performance and carcass characteristics of finishing pigs. The corn-soy-bean meal diets contained .50% soybean oil (control), .50% CLA-60, or .50% MTO. Pigs fed CLA-60 had less (P = .03) ADG from 37.6 to 72.6 kg than the control pigs; otherwise, pigs fed either CLA-60 or MTO had growth performance similar (P > .15) to that of the control pigs. Pigs fed MTO grew faster (P = .03) and consumed more feed (P = .10) over the duration of the experiment (37.6 to 106.4 kg) than pigs fed CLA-60. Dietary treatment did not affect (P > .15) plasma triglycerides or carcass characteristics, but pigs fed either MTO or CLA-60 had greater saturation of fatty acids in the adipose tissue at the 10th rib than pigs fed the control diet. Experiment 2 used 80 barrows (initially 33.4 +/- 2.2 kg) to examine the effects of increasing levels of MTO on growth performance and carcass characteristics of finishing pigs. The corn-soybean meal diet contained 1% cornstarch, which was replaced with MTO to give dietary levels of .25, .50, or 1.00% MTO. Dietary treatment did not affect (P > .15) growth performance. Feeding increasing levels of MTO quadratically decreased (P = .02) average backfat thickness and longissimus muscle drip loss (P = .04) and quadratically increased longissimus muscle area (P = .07) and percentage lean (P = .03). Feeding MTO tended to increase belly firmness (P < .10) compared with pigs fed the control diet. These traits appeared to be optimized with .50% MTO. In summary, pigs fed MTO had greater ADG, ADFI, and ending BW than pigs fed CLA-60. Feeding MTO does not appear to affect growth performance but

improves carcass lean content and may additionally improve some aspects of meat quality in growing-finishing pigs.

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:25:36 ON 08 JUL 2010)

     FILE 'CAPLUS, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 18:27:40 ON 08 JUL 2010
L1          195 S MODIFIED (2W) TALL (2W) OIL
L2            3 S L1 AND (CONJUGATED (2W) LINOLEIC (2W) ACID)

=> s l1 and (fatty (2w) acid)
L3          61 L1 AND (FATTY (2W) ACID)

=> s tall (2a) oil (2a) fatty (2a) acid
L4        4219 TALL (2A) OIL (2A) FATTY (2A) ACID

=> s l4 and l1
L5          46 L4 AND L1

=> s l5 and (linoleic (2w) acid)
L6           3 L5 AND (LINOLEIC (2W) ACID)

=> s l6 not l2
L7           3 L6 NOT L2

=> d l7 1-3 ibib abs

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1998:429986  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          129:111254
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:   129:22799a,22802a
TITLE:                    Anionic bituminous emulsions with improved adhesion
INVENTOR(S):              Schilling, Peter; Crews, Everett
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Westvaco Corp., USA
SOURCE:                   U.S., 6 pp.
                          CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
     US 5772749           A     19980630    US 1997-929837         19970915
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                      US 1997-929837         19970915
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
AB   This invention relates to rapid set, medium set, and slow set anionic
     emulsions prepared from straight bitumen or bitumen modified by the
     incorporation of polymers such as styrene butadiene rubbers (SBR), styrene
     block copolymers (SBS), ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers (EVA), and other
     suitable modifiers.  The invention also relates to emulsions modified by
     the incorporation of solvents (such as diesel oil or kerosene) or by the
     addition of polymer latexes (such as SBR-latex or natural rubber latex).
     More particularly, the invention relates to improved methods for enhancing
     adhesion between asphalt and aggregate in anionic solventless and
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solvent-containing bituminous emulsions wherein the emulsifiers are alkali earth salts of tall oil fatty acids
, fortified tall oil fatty acids,
tall oil rosins, and fortified rosins as well as
combinations of kraft lignins and nonionic emulsifiers. The adhesion promoting compns. utilized in these improved methods are produced by reacting tall oil fatty acid
and/or modified tall oil fatty
acid to yield a polyalkylene amine, then blending the polyamidoamine with Bis-hexamethylenetriamine to produce the adhesion promoter.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (5 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:181468 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:181468
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 112:30691a,30694a
TITLE: Oxidative film formation of melamine-formaldehyde oligomers modified with unsaturated fatty acids
AUTHOR(S): Semina, R. A.; Mikhailova, T. B.; Makotkin, A. V.; Livshits, R. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: GIPI, USSR
SOURCE: Lakokrasochnye Materialy i Ikh Primenenie (1989), (4), 17-20
CODEN: LAMAAD; ISSN: 0023-737X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB Modification of oligomeric melamine-HCHO resin (I) with tall-oil fatty acids gave film-forming materials
with low content of volatile compds. capable of oxidative crosslinking. The obtained coatings exhibited properties similar to those of alkyd coatings and superior to those of nonmodified I-based coatings. Investigations conducted on model oligomers obtained by acidolysis of hexamethoxymethylmelamine with linoleic and linolenic
acids showed that a significant role in crosslinking I oligomers plays homocondensation of MeO groups. This reaction can be catalyzed by products of oxidation of unsatd. fatty acid residues.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:96393 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:96393
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:18134g-i,18135a-c
TITLE: Synthesis of alkyd resins modified with Bulgarian tall oil
AUTHOR(S): Rankov, G.; Popov, As.; Chobanov, D.; Lazarenko, E.
SOURCE: Izvest. Khim. Inst. Bulgar Akad. Nauk (1957), 5, 359-76
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Analysis of Bulgarian tall oil showed: n20D 1.5095, acid number 160.6, saponification
number 169.3, I number 155.0, hexabromide number 0.0, fatty acids 49.3, rosin acids

38.9, unsaponifiables 8.9, and oxidized acids 3.7%. Analysis of fatty acids showed: n20D 1.4754, acid number 177.5, saponification number 190.8, I number 140.1, hexabromide number 0.0, oleic acid 25.5, linoleic acid 64.7, and saturated acids 9.7%. The crude tall oil was fractionally distilled into 3 fractions: 210°, 45%, dark yellow; 210-25°, 18%, yellow; and 225-40°, 10%, light yellow plus a distillation residue. After 2-3 days rosin acids crystallized from the 2 higher-b. fractions and were removed by filtration. In the preparation of the alkyds, the crude tall oil, the 2 lower-b. fractions, and the residue were used. The ratio was 2 tall oil: 1 phthalic anhydride with the stoichiometric amount plus 10% of glycerol, sp. gr. 1.260. The resin from crude tall oil was liquid, clear, dark brown, and soluble in toluene, alc., and C6H6; from the 210° fraction it was viscous, tacky, light yellow, transparent, and soluble in the same solvents as above; from fraction 210-25°, it was identical to fraction 210° but less soluble; and from the residue it was solid, dark brown, not completely clear, practically insol. in alc. but soluble in a mixture of alc. and toluene. Lacquers at varying ratios, with and without linseed oil, I number 169, were prepared Each lacquer was divided into 3 samples and evaluated: as is, with Co resinate, 0.01% Co, and with Mn resinate, 0.02% Mn. Cast films were air dried and baked, and their phys. properties were evaluated. All lacquers except those with a high content of tall oil had high gloss. Hardness, impact resistance, elasticity, adhesion, mineral oil, and resistance to toluene were equal to the linseed-oil-modified alkyd-resin standard. The H2O resistance of air-dried tall oil resin lacquers was low but compared favorably to the standard when baked. Air dried films from resins prepared from fractions 210° and 210-25° are almost colorless, becoming yellow-brown when baked at 180° and dark brown at 220°, while those from resins prepared from crude or residue were yellow-brown when air dried and very dark brown when baked at 220°. Speed of dry was also noted for all lacquers.

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:25:36 ON 08 JUL 2010)

     FILE 'CAPLUS, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 18:27:40 ON 08 JUL 2010
L1          195 S MODIFIED (2W) TALL (2W) OIL
L2            3 S L1 AND (CONJUGATED (2W) LINOLEIC (2W) ACID)
L3           61 S L1 AND (FATTY (2W) ACID)
L4         4219 S TALL (2A) OIL (2A) FATTY (2A) ACID
L5           46 S L4 AND L1
L6            3 S L5 AND (LINOLEIC (2W) ACID)
L7            3 S L6 NOT L2

=> s (tall (2a) oil (2a) fatty (2a) acid) (s) (portion or fraction)
L8           71 (TALL (2A) OIL (2A) FATTY (2A) ACID) (S) (PORTION OR FRACTION)

=> s l8 and (linoleic (2w) acid)
L9           10 L8 AND (LINOLEIC (2W) ACID)

=> d l9 1-10 ibib abs

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 10  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        1978:39167  CAPLUS
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DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:39167
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 88:6155a,6158a
TITLE: Composition of tall-oil fatty acids containing up to 25% resin acids manufactured in Bulgarian pulp and paper mills
AUTHOR(S): Gerasimova-Pulieva, N.; Dimitrova, S.; Petrova, V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bulg.
SOURCE: Gidroliznaya i Lesokhimicheskaya Promyshlennost (1977), (7), 30-1
CODEN: GLKPA2; ISSN: 0016-9706
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB The main resin acids in the fraction of the title tall -oil fatty acids containing ≤25% rosin acids (as identified by gas-liquid chromatog.) are: abietic acid [514-10-3] 45.63, pimaric acid [127-27-5] 26.47, and sandaracopimaric acid [471-74-9] 5.51%. The major fatty acids of the tall-oil fatty acid fraction are: oleic acid [112-80-1] 62.92, linoleic acid [60-33-3] 12.95, and linolenic acid [463-40-1] 11.32%.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:4485 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:4485
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 84:761a,764a
TITLE: Dicarboxylic acids
INVENTOR(S): Ward, Benjamin F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Westvaco Corp., USA
SOURCE: Can., 11 pp.
CODEN: CAXXA4
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
CA 971577	A1	19750722	CA 1972-154600		19721023
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CA 1972-154600	A	19721023

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB On heating a mixture of distilled tall oil fatty acids with CH2:CHCO2H at 250° in the presence of iodine the linoleic acid portion of the fatty acids underwent addition reaction to give the dicarboxylic acid I (x = 2, 3) and linoleic free tall oil fatty acids . I was separated from the reaction mixture by fractional distillation and was further purifd. via distillation of its di-Me ester.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:458269 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:58269
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 83:9183a,9186a
TITLE: Dicarboxylic acid from linoleic acid
INVENTOR(S): Ward, Benjamin Franklin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Westvaco Corp., USA
SOURCE: Brit., 6 pp.
CODEN: BRXXAA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 1373316	A	19741106	GB 1972-48767	19721023

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1972-48767 19721023
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB The title decarboxylic acid I (R = 2- or 3-CO2H) was prepared from the linoleic acid portion of distilled tall oil fatty acids by treating the mixture with CH2:CHCO2H in the presence of iodine; I was separated from the fatty acids (now linoleic acid-free) by fractional distillation Thus, treatment of a tall oil-derived fatty acid mixture containing 41.4 weight % linoleic acid with CH2:CHCO2H and 0.15 weight % iodine 0.75 hr at 250° gave a mixture containing 42 weight % I and 0.6 weight % linoleic acid.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:158117 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:158117
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 82:25259a,25262a
TITLE: Treatment of tall oil fatty acids
INVENTOR(S): Ward, Benjamin F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Westvaco Corp.
SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3860569	A	19750114	US 1973-426503	19731220

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1972-216226 A2 19720107
AB A smaller amount of catalyst was used when a 1:1-5 Br [7553-56-2]-I [7726-95-6] mixture was used instead of I to catalyze the conversion of the linoleic acid (I) [60-33-3] portion of tall oil fatty acids to oleic acid [112-80-1]. Thus, tall oil fatty acids containing 43.2% I were mixed with 0.05% I and 0.075% Br and heated at 485°F for 1 hr to give fatty acids containing 3.9% I, compared with 5.5% I when 0.2% I was used as the catalyst.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:79928 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:79928
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 72:14579a,14582a
TITLE: Polycarbonates of diols derived from dimeric fat acids
INVENTOR(S): Coury, Arthur J.; Wicklatz, John E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Mills, Inc.
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3493534	A	19700203	US 1967-689288	19671211

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1967-689288 A 19671211

AB The Me esters of the dimer fraction of polymerized tall oil fatty acids(containing 40-5% linoleic acid) are reduced in the presence of iso-Bu2AlH to prepare diols which are mixed with bisphenol A and pyridine in CH2Cl2 and treated with COCl2 to prepare polycarbonates having better flexibility and stress-cracking resistance than polycarbonates of bisphenol A and COCl2. The flexible polycarbonates are useful as coatings, sealants, adhesives, etc. Thus, COCl2 was bubbled into a solution (cooled at 25°) of diols (prepared as described above) 30 (0.113 equivalent), pyridine 87, and bisphenol A 70 g in 500 ml CH2Cl2 at 0.8 g/min for .apprx.40 min and at 0.3 g/min for 50 min until 49 g was added. Pyridine-HCl precipitated after 35 min, and 250 ml CH2Cl2 was added after 75 min. The mixture was washed with 10% aqueous HCl, H2O, and aqueous MeOH until neutral, and the organic solution was triturated with C6H14 to give 100 g polycarbonate of mol. weight 42,300. After molding at 240°, the polymer had a tensile strength of 6900 psi and an elongation of 107-145%, and it had greater stress-cracking resistance than a polycarbonate prepared without the diols.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:10618 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:10618
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 66:2019a,2022a
TITLE: Preparation of free-flowing finely grained non-caking urea
INVENTOR(S): Malley, Thomas J.; DeLapp, Darwin F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Cyanamid Co.
SOURCE: Ger., 4 pp.
CODEN: GWXXAW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 1227444		19661027	DE 1959-A33589	19591223

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 19581226

AB The title compns. consist of at least 95% by weight of urea with an average particle size of 250-6000 μ with 0.2 to 8 weight %, based on the weight of the urea, of a fatty acid, a fatty acid amide, a fatty acid ester, a fatty alc., mixts. of these, or a normal aliphatic hydrocarbon with 7 to 50 C atoms or a mixture of these. These compds. serve as adduct forming agents. Fatty acid rich tall oil

fractions may also be used. The components are mech. mixed at 15 to 115°. The urea is brought into contact by mech. rotation with a stream of steam. The conversion is carried out with an adduct forming agent which is dissolved in organic solvent in which the urea is not particularly soluble For example, 45.4 kg. of finely divided urea particles ground from melt and with particle size of about 1200 μ and containing 95% urea was heated at 95° and rotated in a cylinder which rotated fast enough to yield a cascade or a rolling motion around the bed of material. During 8 min., 0.34 kg. of a fatty acid rich tall oil mixture of the following composition was added; oleic acid 50%, linoleic acid 46%, solid fatty acids 4%, and rosin acids and unsaponifiables 10%. This was continuously sprayed in for 8 min. The so treated warm particles were then rotated for about 1 hr. more and cooled to 30°. By this treatment, the turbid and dull particles were changed to glistening white spherical particles. They were removed from the cylinder and had essentially the same particle size as before the treatment. The particles produced had an extraordinary large resistance to caking in a moist atmospheric

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:9722 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 58:9722
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 58:1652b-d
TITLE: Gas chromatography of tall oil fatty acids
AUTHOR(S): Sandermann, W.; Weissmann, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Holzchemie, Reinbek/Bez. Hamburg, Germany
SOURCE: Fette, Seifen, Anstrichmittel (1962), 64, 807-13
CODEN: FSASAX; ISSN: 0015-038X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Apiezon oil and polyester stationary phases were used with He as the carrier gas in the analysis of the component fatty acids in tech. tall oil, fresh pinewood fatty acids, the 1st fractions of the tall-oil distillation, and sulfate pitch. The fresh pine distillate-fatty acid mixture contained C16 1, oleic 32.4, linoleic 44.3. triunsatd. C18 14, and higher fatty acids 5.5%. The acid composition of tech. tall oil was palmitic 3.5, oleic 56, lineoleic 37, and triunsatd. C18 2%. The initial fraction of the tall-oil distillation was subdivided into 4 fractions b. 55-65°, 65-100° 100-65° and 165-70°. Fraction 1 contained mainly caprylic and pelargonic acids with small amts. of capric, benzoic, and lower unsatd. acid. Fraction 2 yielded mainly capric and lauric acids with small amts. of cinnamic, 4-decenoic, and C8-, C9-, and C11-saturated acids. The acid composition of fraction 3 was C14 4.5, C15 1.0, C16 32.0, C16 unsatd. plus unidentified saturated 16.0, oleic 16.0, linoleic 17.0, triunsatd. C18 6.0%. The unidentified acid in this fraction could, according to its retention volume, be a branched-chain C16 acid. Fraction 4 is fairly homogeneous and corresponds in its acid composition to the com. tall oil fatty acids, i.e. oleic 44, linoleic 43, and triunsatd. C18 12%, with traces of palmitic acids. Fractions 3 and 4 contain 95% of all the acids. The acid composition of the distillable fraction of sulfate pitch is C16 5.5, oleic 40.0, linoleic 25.5, triunsatd. C18 3.5, C20 21.5, C22 2.0, and C24 1.0%. The presence of C16 and C18 acids in pitch cannot be explained. The low acid value of the pitch indicates that most acids exist as esters of sterol or other alcs.

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:429997 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 57:29997
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 57:6045e-f
TITLE: Studies in soap crystallization processes. III. Acid soap crystallization in the segregation of tall oil fatty acids
AUTHOR(S): Meade, Edwin M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Meade Lab. & Process Co., Unionville, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society (1962), 39, 235-7
CODEN: JAOCA7; ISSN: 0003-021X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Tall-oil fatty acids were fractionated into fraction products of 80-90% oleic acid (I) and 60-80% linoleic acid by precipitation of I as acid soap from polar solvents according to the method described in U.S. 2,915,539 (CA 54, 17416a).
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1958:45531 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 52:45531
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 52:8187f-h
TITLE: Adducts of long-chain olefinic acid amides and fumaric acid esters
INVENTOR(S): Dazzi, Joachim
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Monsanto Chemical Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2818415		19571231	US 1954-406337	19540126

AB Esters of fumaric acid react with higher olefinic amides to give adducts. Depending on the conditions of reaction, the number of moles fumarate added varies from 1-4/mole unsatd. amide. The adduct formation has been studied particularly with a mixture of N,N-dimethylamides of the commercially available tall oil fatty acid fraction known as Acintol FA Number 2 whose composition by weight is 50% oleic acid, 48% linoleic acid, and 2% saturated acids. The above mixture of N,N-dimethylamides (123.6 g.), 273 g. n-butyl fumarate, and 0.6 g. di-tert-butylpyrocatechol was refluxed (with stirring), 6 hrs. (240-251°) through a Dean-Stark trap and then distilled in vacuo to give 83.9 g. unreacted fumarate, b1 to 160°, n25D 1.4440, 80.5 g. fraction, b1 160-208°, n25D 1.4632, containing 2.43% N and having an iodine number of 47.43. The residual viscous liquid had n25D 1.4717, 1.48% N, and had an iodine number of 30.26, indicating it to be a mixture of 1:1, 1:2, and 1:3 amide-fumarate addition product. Data on the characteristics of a composition consisting of 60 parts polyvinyl chloride and 40 parts viscous adduct are included. The amide-fumarate adducts of the above type are valuable plasticizers for polyvinyl chloride and copolymers of at least 70% by weight vinyl chloride and up to 30% by weight unsatd. monomer like vinyl

acetate or vinylidene chloride.

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1947:17967 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 41:17967
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 41:3617i,3618a-b
TITLE: Canadian tall oils - their compositions and potential uses
AUTHOR(S): Burch, G. N. Blair; Shaw, Allan C.; Nicholls, R. V. V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: McGill Univ., Montreal, Can.
SOURCE: Pulp & Paper Magazine of Canada (1947), 48(No. 3), 127-32
CODEN: PPMCAW; ISSN: 0033-4103
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Analyses are given of 6 samples of tall oil obtained from the pulping of various mixts. of balsam fir, Douglas fir, cedar, hemlock, spruce, and jack pine; a composite sample contained 1% H2O and had an acid number of 115, saponification number of 142, and I number of 216; these values are compared with those for American, Finnish, and Swedish tall oils. The tall oil contained fatty acids 46.4%, resin acids 28, and neutral substances 25.2%. The fatty acids consist of linolenic acid 0.7, conjugated linolenic acid 0-1, linoleic acid 25.6, conjugated linoleic acid 21.4, oleic acid 2.4, and saturated acid (believed to be stearic acid) 49.8.%; the tall oils do not contain fatty acids of the C16 series. The fatty acid fraction is to be classified as a semidrying oil. The phytosterol content varies from 3.9 to 12.7% (average 9%). 45 references.

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FILE 'CAPLUS, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 18:27:40 ON 08 JUL 2010
L1 195 S MODIFIED (2W) TALL (2W) OIL
L2 3 S L1 AND (CONJUGATED (2W) LINOLEIC (2W) ACID)
L3 61 S L1 AND (FATTY (2W) ACID)
L4 4219 S TALL (2A) OIL (2A) FATTY (2A) ACID
L5 46 S L4 AND L1
L6 3 S L5 AND (LINOLEIC (2W) ACID)

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L7             3 S L6 NOT L2
L8            71 S (TALL (2A) OIL (2A) FATTY (2A) ACID) (S) (PORTION OR FRACTION
L9            10 S L8 AND (LINOLEIC (2W) ACID)

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STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 18:40:36 ON 08 JUL 2010
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